

STREAMLINED SALES AND USE TAX AGREEMENT

Kenneth W. Thorson

Tax Commissioner

Virginia Department of

Taxation

July 15, 2003



Background of SSTP

- Response to industry objections by remote sellers to register and collect sales tax
- If state systems are simplified, more likely that Congress will overturn prohibitions on requiring remote sellers to collect the tax
- Developed as a coordinated effort between NGA, NCSL, FTA and MTC



Background of SSTP

- Began in response to Advisory Commission on Electronic Commerce
- Ultimate goal is collection of tax by remote mail order, telephone and Internet sellers
- Until Congress acts, even if a state adopts the Agreement, registration and tax collection by remote sellers will remain voluntary
- SSTP is **not** an instant revenue raiser



How Does the SSTP Work?

- States that adopt the terms of the Agreement will become member states
- Adopting the Agreement typically requires legislation to conform state law to the terms of the Agreement
- The first 10 states that join will form the Governing Board of the program which will make subsequent decisions on definitions, etc
- Agreement does not become effective until at least 10 states representing 20% of the population petition for membership



How Virginia Got to This Point

- SSTP was created in 2000
- States could either participate or observe –
 Virginia chose to do neither
- Participating states worked to develop an Agreement and the rules and processes to be used once the program was implemented
- Virginia was not at the table for any of the discussions and decisions



Overall Impact on Virginia

SSTP Agreement closely aligns with Virginia sales tax

 Virginia is more closely in-line with mainstream sales and use tax policy

Current Virginia Sales Tax consistent with SSTP objectives

- State level administration of sales and use tax
- Uniformity in state and local tax bases
- Simplification of state and local tax rates



Substantial Compliance Required

- SSTP Agreement requires Implementing States to adopt uniform definitions and procedures
- Future changes to definitions and procedures to be determined by Governing Board
- Agreement applies to both intrastate and Interstate transactions
- States will separately determine taxability of transactions and items based on uniform definitions



Specific Impact on Virginia Sales Tax

- Generally, adoption of Agreement will require less change in Virginia than in some other states
- However, adoption of Agreement will still require substantial changes to Virginia sales tax law
- While substantial changes to the Agreement at this point are unlikely, Virginia will urge changes on some important issues
- SSTP Agreement is still undergoing changes and it is impossible to predict the provisions of the final document



SSTP Agreement Requirements

- Sale is sourced to the dealer's location if delivery occurs at the seller's place of business
- If delivery does not occur at seller's place of business, sale is sourced using destination-based rules
- If seller lacks sufficient information to apply the destination-based rules, sale is sourced to address from which goods were shipped



Virginia Sales Tax Requirements

- Sale is sourced to the dealer's location if delivery occurs at the seller's place of business
- For intrastate sales, sale is sourced to the city or county in which the sale is made without regard to the location of the possible use by the purchaser
- For interstate sales, sale is sourced to the point of delivery



Impact on Virginia Sales Tax

- Minimal impact on overall sales tax revenue
- Destination-based rule would shift revenues between localities
- Requiring small "main street" type businesses to allocate local sales tax based on point of delivery may impose a significant administrative burden on these businesses



Virginia Options

- Lobby SSTP to revisit the issue and allow states to use a dual approach with an origin-based rule for intrastate sales and destination based rule for interstate sates
- Change Virginia law to conform to SSTP sourcing rules



Definition of Delivery Charges

SSTP Agreement Definition

- Charges by the seller for preparation and delivery to a location designated by the purchaser including, but not limited to, transportation, shipping, postage, handling, crating and packing
- Can exclude separately stated charges for delivery by direct mail



Definition of Delivery Charges

Virginia Sales Tax Requirements

- Charges for delivery from the seller to the purchaser, commonly known as "transportation-out," and postage or common carrier charges.
- Transportation and delivery charges do not include charges from a manufacturer to a retailer's place of business relative to purchases for resale, nor do they include handling charges



Definition of Delivery Charges

Virginia Options

- SSTP Agreement definition is broader
- Continuing Virginia exemption for delivery charges using SSTP definition would result in revenue decrease
- Repealing Virginia exemption would result in revenue increase



OTC Drugs and Grooming and Hygiene Products

- SSTP Agreement definition of OTC drugs is nearly identical to Virginia definition of nonprescription drug
- Separate definition of Grooming and Hygiene Products allows Virginia to either tax or exempt these items
- Virginia currently exempts very few grooming and hygiene products
- Separate definition would allow Virginia to exempt OTC drugs and tax grooming and hygiene products

16



Food and Food Products & Prepared Foods

SSTP Agreement provides multiple definitions of food

- Alcoholic beverages
- Candy
- Dietary supplement
- Food and food ingredients
- Prepared food
- Soft drinks
- Tobacco



Food and Food Products & Prepared Foods

- Virginia Food Tax Reduction Program ("FTRP")
 defines "food for human consumption" as the same
 as "food" is defined in the Food Stamp Act,
 excluding seeds and plants
- SSTP Agreement makes an exception to the "one rate" rule for food and drugs
- Multiple definitions in Agreement would allow Virginia to craft an exemption that closely matches current FTRP in both content and tax rate



Other Provisions that May Impact Virginia

Accelerated Sales Tax

- SSTP Agreement limits states from requiring more than one return per month per dealer
- Virginia's Accelerated Sales Tax should not be considered a return, it is an estimated payment

Refunds for Bad Debts

- SSTP Agreement allows refund if bad debt refund exceeds tax liability
- Virginia limits bad debt refund to tax liability and requires carryover of excess



Other Provisions that May Impact Virginia

Rounding

- SSTP Agreement requires states to have an algorithm that carries tax computation of 3rd decimal point
- Tax must be rounded up whenever 3rd decimal point is greater than 4
- Bracket systems are prohibited
- Virginia will have to abandon use of current bracket system



Next Steps

Virginia needs to continue to participate in SSTP

- Both Legislative and Executive branches
- SSTP Agreement is a "working document" that is still undergoing change

Monitor Congressional actions

- Until Congress acts to require out-of-state sellers to collect tax, minimal revenue gain from enacting SSTP Agreement
- Now any registration and tax collection is voluntary